

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1857.

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THE POST.
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Office on Main street, next door to the old Jackson Hotel.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Senate to-day by a vote of 28 to 18, passed a resolution declaring Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, not entitled to his seat.

The House passed the Senate bill restoring certain Naval officers deposed by the late Naval Board. The vote stood Yeas 139, Nays 50.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The Berlin papers are very hostile in regard to Switzerland. Prussia has demanded the liberation of the Royalist, who had engaged in the insurrection at Neuchâtel, and hoped that this would be conceded, and the conflict terminated. The Swiss police were on the alert, it having been reported that Prussians were in Switzerland taking drawings of the country.

PROGRESS AND PRODUCTIONS OF CALIFORNIA.—Tobacco of a very superior quality has been raised on the Sacramento river. A sweet potato on the Sacramento weighed fourteen pounds, and six potatoes from the same patch weighed 35 pounds in the aggregate. At the late election, in Placer county, two women were elected to office to be filled—one a justice of the peace, and the other a constable. California is a fast State, and no mistake.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.—Gov. Clark, of New York, just before the close of his term, granted fourteen free pardons and five commutations of sentence. Of these, one was committed for manslaughter, one for assault with intent to kill, one for robbery, two for burglary, two for forgery, nine for grand larceny, and three for other crimes.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—The Rome (Ga.) Advertiser, says: "We are kindly permitted to copy the following interesting extract from a letter to a gentleman in this city: '1857 dawned on Monroe without a liquor shop. Our citizens raised over one thousand dollars, and bought them all out, closed the doors, passed an ordinance to tax a retail grocery one thousand dollars, and are taking hands of all the property holders, not to sell, lease, or rent, any house or land for the purpose. Yesterday (Jan. 5th) was a quiet day, not a drop of liquor to be had by the thirsty fellows who usually get well soaked at every election. Some of them swore they would never trade another cent in Monroe; and some said they would never come here again—but they will be apt to get over it when they find it is a fixed fact that Monroe is free from doggery.'"

Dr. Dixon, of the St. Paul, has turned his attention from lager beer to tobacco. In the last number of his journal he devoted a couple of pages to the weed and its victims, closing as follows:

"Finally and worse than all, the tobacco smoker or chewer ceases to appreciate the choicest salutes from the rosy lips of love, and if the mistress of his affections should permit him to approach her cheek, it can only be with pent up breath, and avowed aversion directed towards his pocket—the only attraction a beautiful woman can possibly have for a tobacco-chewer. If there be a vice more pre-treating to the body and mind, and more enervating to the soul than the use of man's spiritual nature, we have yet to be convinced of it."

A SCENE NEAR ROME.—It was supposed that with the introduction of railroads, the trade of brigandage on the high road would be at an end. It appears not to be the case, however, in the Papal States, as the following paragraph from the official paper of Rome, of the 13th of November last, will sufficiently attest:

We learn that the railway train between Frascati and Rome was stopped by a party of brigands who, at night, imitating the signal for the stopping of the train, brought it to a halt. They immediately secured the engineer and fireman, and then, after detaching the locomotive from the train, proceeded with perfect impunity to rifle the pockets and baggage of the passengers. A brigand was stationed at either end of the cars with loaded muskets, while their fellows, armed to the teeth, forced the passengers to deliver up their valuables. As the people of the Roman States are not allowed to carry arms, they are at the mercy of the brigands who go armed to the teeth, and who, with a knowledge of this fact, do not hesitate to assail people in their homes. After this incident, it is to be hoped the government will at least send an armed guard with the railway trains for the protection of defenseless passengers.

Mrs. Dubois, in describing an insurrection, says: "He dashed under the bed, where he converted his eyes into two balls of phosphorus, his tail into a bologna sausage, while his voice assumed an 'unearthly' tone that reminded her of the 'old screech himself.' She got him out of the house by shooting him with the sleep pill."

The Providence Journal gives a history of the little town in Rhode Island, from which it appears that there is scarcely a church or religious society in the State which did not, at some period of its existence, derive advantage from them, however shocking it may now appear.

WHAT WE IMPORT.—The articles of chief value imported into the United States during the fiscal year, ending June 30th 1856, were Coffee, Tea, Sugar and the manufactures of Woollen, Cotton, Silk, Linen, Iron, Steel, Copper, &c. &c. These were in round numbers nearly as follows:

Coffee	\$21,500,000
Tea	6,900,000
Woollen Manufactures	30,000,000
Cotton	26,000,000
Silk	33,000,000
Linen	11,000,000
Iron & Steel	54,000,000
Copper	2,000,000
Tin	2,600,000
Lead	4,300,000
Woolen	22,600,000

The total value of the products of agriculture exported, exclusive of Cotton and Tobacco, were \$77,000,000. Of this amount it required about forty five per cent, to pay for Silk alone imported during the year.

The value of the Cotton exported is \$128,000,000, of Tobacco \$13,000,000, and Manufactures \$10,000,000. For convenience we have stated the amounts in round numbers.

The New York Courier and Enquirer thinks the commercial relations of the country give cause for congratulation. The important staples of the West find a ready market at remunerative prices. The West is teeming with Railroads, every mile of which adds to the resources, and wealth of the country. The manufacturing interests of the East are prosperous, and liberal exchange of products between the East and the West, the North and the South, contribute to the prosperity of the whole. We anticipate for the year 1857 a more successful year than that of 1856. The disturbance of money affairs abroad, during the past year, has compelled our people to rely upon our own domestic resources for capital. It is not probable that American securities will be sought for in Europe to the extent known in former years. It is fortunate that the change has occurred. The past facility for borrowing money has led to unreasonable speculation. More Railroads have been commenced than could be sustained. A check upon them has now occurred, and capitalists will for the future embark only in those enterprises that are obviously called for.

THE SEIZURE OF CUBA.—The New York Herald contains the following in the shape of a communication:

"It is a lately come to my knowledge that there exists in this country a secret order, called 'The Sons of Freedom.' The organization extends from New Orleans to New York, embracing the principal seaboard towns, and rapidly extending itself over the entire country. The head, or Grand Lodge, exists in this city, to which all other lodges are subordinate. Members are admitted by secret signals and pass words, and are bound to each other by the most solemn oaths and obligations. The entire movement is in the hands of leading men, of character and ability, and the country will be startled, one of these fine mornings, by the announcement that Cuba, the Queen of the Antilles, has fallen into the hands of the Sons of Freedom."

The Knickerbocker's Editor's Table for January has the following:

In a metropolitan criminal court, eight years ago, a poor woman, whose boy had been sentenced to a long term at the penitentiary, for some not well proved offence, said: "Won't your Honor give him a shorter term? He is a good boy to me, your Honor, he always was. I've just made him some new clothes, your Honor, which fit him beautifully, and now look at her, she said this as only a mother can look at her boy!" "And if you give him a longer time to stay in prison the clothes won't fit him when he comes out, for he's a grown boy." Poor mother! she had saved much (for her) from her secret earnings, to clothe the boy "like the neighbor's children." This was two much for her son. He melted her wept, he repented—he was forgiven. And he is now one of the most promising, enterprising, honorable young merchants in our city. Every word of this is true, and known to be so to very many persons.

THE NECESSITY OF RECREATION.—A sensible writer says: "Games, games, sports, and amusements, there will be, as long as men have limbs, eyes, or ears. The development is as natural here as it is in the arts. You might as well talk of extirpating music and painting as of driving the common amusements out of the world. Now, there are abuses of these things. What are we to say of the abuses? Let them crush down and destroy the things themselves, do we say? But they cannot. Then let them be cut off. There is really nothing else to be done. Elevate, refine, purify the public amusements. Let religion recognize and restrain them. Let it not, as is too common, drive them to license and extravagance; but let it throw around them its gentle bond, to make them pure, cheerful, healthful—helpful to the great ends of life. What a blessed thing for the world were it, if its amusements could thus be rescued, reformed, and brought into the service of its virtue and piety!"

WAITING TO MARRY ACROSS A RIVER.—A couple of Virginians came to the ferry at Milton, N.C., Christmas, with the view of crossing over into North Carolina and getting married, but the river was "up" and finding no chance to get over, they wanted a magistrate to stand on this side and marry them on the opposite bank! The proposition was not seconded.

STATE DEBT OF GEORGIA.—From the report of the legislative committee, it appears that the debt of Georgia on the 26th of December, 1856, was \$2,666,472 32.

As an offset to this debt, the State holds as a single item of assets, the Western and Atlantic Railroad built at a cost of \$5,600,000, and which is probably worth at least that cost.

January 19—Weather intensely cold.

A Republic (remarks a contemporary) has been defined as a government for men and Monarchy as a government for children.—The one demands the thought of the many; the other the almost total absence of it, among the multitude; thus men of a mature age in Paris may be found taking part in silly games of play that American children of ten years would utterly despise. It was a subject of general remark among travellers in France during the time of the late Republic, that Frenchmen had suddenly become grave; but since the deposition of Louis Napoleon has succeeded, they have returned with zest to all their ancient frivolities.—They have resigned all the rights of men to one who treats them as spoiled children; now letting them play at soldiers, and preparing a fine spectacle for them in the church or in the theatre, permitting them to see some fireworks, or a display of fountains, or to stare at some baby linen, or to dance upon their legs.

The only two possible forms of government, according to the late Emperor Nicholas, despotism and republicanism, have doubtless found their finest illustrations in Russia and the United States. The medium between the two, which Nicholas did not comprehend—a Constitutional Monarchy, of which England is almost the only successful experiment—is rather a transition form of government than an established one. Since the day when the last despotism of England died on the scaffold, the rulers have been steadily increasing in numbers. First the aristocracy, then the commercial classes, then the men of letters came in, and finally the vast body of the intelligent people must follow. A comparison of the speeches of Edmund Burke, who mourned fifty years since the decline of chivalry, and designated the people a swinish multitude, with the addresses of the great men of today, who recognize progress and appeal to the intelligence of the mass, will show the spread of republican institutions. Already have the Sovereign and the House of Peers become curious anomalies in England, and the time is rapidly approaching when they can no longer exist.

The Nashville American, of the 8th inst., says in regard to the official vote in Tennessee, that "the Secretary of State informs us that the official majority for Buchanan in this State was seven thousand four hundred and eighty-seven, instead of seven thousand four hundred and sixty, as heretofore published. The vote was

For Buchanan	73,630
For Fillmore	68,143
Majority	7,487

ATROCIOUS.—The following is the last emanation from Terrell, the inveterate punster of the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal:

A talling correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Lancaster, pretends to give the gang of drink he had witnessed the President elect take, one frosty morning, at the sideboard. At a headland, recently. He irreverently estimated it at a "couple of inches," and expresses the opinion that the depth of the "S. G." potatoes visibly increase with his years. There is nothing wonderful in this, for he has it passed into a proverb, "The older the Buck the stiffer the horn!"

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED MAN.—The Western papers record the death of Elder J. T. Johnson, of the Christian denomination, one of the estimable men and eloquent and distinguished divines of the Western States. He was a brother of Col. Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, and was, at one time, before entering the Ministry, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. He served in various departments of public duty, and always with the highest honors. The papers unite in ascribing to him the possession of the noblest traits that adorn humanity. The loss of such a man is indeed a public misfortune. He leaves hosts of friends and admirers throughout the Western and Southern States.

The Old Dominion Company, of Richmond Va., an extensive nail factory, recently received an order from Savannah for four thousand kegs of nails, and within a few weeks past, two vessels were loaded with Old Dominion nails for Savannah. If dealers will truly encourage southern enterprises, the South can compete with any section of the country.

A PUZZLER.—The Milwaukee Sentinel having placed on its bulletin board an announcement of the Pacific arrival, on an announcement of "War in stuffs," two men from the country were taken to the house, and after reading very devoutly, "War in stuffs," said one of them, "where in thunder's that?" "I don't know," said the other; "I'll spread all over the world yet." "Shouldn't wonder if it did," said the first. This reminds us of an anecdote of a person who affected profound information upon every subject, and who, while listening with a crowd of companions to the reading of "The latest from France," hearing the words, "The French have taken Umbria," and wishing to show his superior knowledge, broke in with "Ah, indeed! taken Umbria have they? I knew they'd been besieging it for some time."

Fred Metz was found some days ago in a swamp near Lyons, Illinois, frozen to death in the ice. It is said that he came to a place in the swamp where the ice was rotten, and was unable to extricate himself, and so perished. When found it was necessary to chop the body out in a large block of ice with axes, as the recent cold had frozen it to a considerable depth. His body from his waist downward was below the surface of the swamp. His head was bent downward, and his hands clasped as in common attitude of prayer.

THE DUCK TRADE.—The Norfolk (Va.) Herald says, that a German employed killing ducks, and up to the 20th inst., he had secured 23 ducks of gun-powder. The gentleman ships, on an average, 15 barrels of ducks to New York every week, and some weeks as high as 31 barrels. They consist of canvas, beak, mullard, black, spring tail, bullock, shovellers, and a good proportion of wild.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A Democratic caucus of the Pennsylvania Legislature to-day nominated Mr. Forney as U.S. Senator.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS.

As we predicted, says the Louisville Journal, the slavery question has already shivered the united Democracy into fragments. The election is over. Humbug and hypocrisy, deception and devilry have done their work. There is no longer any necessity for concealment. The tongues of the Northern Democrats are loosened, and they are permitted to tell the truth. The Southern Democrats stand against the ultra free-soilism of the Northern Democratic leaders, who, during the canvass, were held up to the South as patterns of sound pro-slavery nationality.

We mentioned yesterday the domestic brawl among the Northern and Southern Democrats in the House of Representatives, in which they openly repudiated each other. The scene in the Senate has been quite as rich and instructive. Senator Bigler, the firm, and fast friend of Mr. Buchanan, the avowed mouth piece of the new Administration, was at last forced to speak out to the intense horror and chagrin of the Southern supporters of Buchanan. In the course of a speech on this all-absorbing slavery question, Mr. Hale exhibited a large handbill, calling a Democratic meeting in Pennsylvania, in favor of Buchanan and Breckinridge, and free Kansas, and announcing ex-Governor William Bigler as one of the speakers on the occasion. Gov. Bigler denied that he was present at the meeting, and Mr. Hale replied that then the Democracy were guilty of a double fraud, for they not only announced themselves in favor of free Kansas, but cheated the people by a false assurance that Mr. Bigler was to be one of the advocates of that doctrine. This brought out the ex-Governor, and he acknowledged that he was in favor of free Kansas in the broadest sense, and that the Democrats were in favor of free Kansas. This announcement caused dire consternation among his Southern Democratic brethren.—Their secret was exposed. The secret which they had so long concealed by frauds and stratagems and falsehoods is a secret no longer, and the people of the South may now know how they have been humbugged and deceived in regard to the soundness of the Northern Democracy, "the only party in the North upon which the South can rely for safety to its peculiar institutions."

Even Douglas, the Ajax Telamon of Democracy, the immaculate great little man, who was said to be sacrificing himself for the benefit of the South, and in whom the South was called upon, by all the Democratic organs and stump-speakers, to place the most implicit confidence, has taken off the mask he was compelled to wear during the campaign.—During a recent visit to Ontario county, New York, he made a speech, in which he boldly avowed himself in favor of free Kansas, and moreover, in speaking of the true character of the Kansas Nebraska bill, he declared that the effect and consequently the object of the bill was to make Kansas free territory. He said that, in the exercise of the self-government contained in the Kansas bill, the people would not legislate slavery into a territory.—"Instead of so doing, six of the original thirteen colonies, had actually emancipated their slaves without the least coercion from the Government of the United States; and the same result would follow, as he thought, in the same slave-holding States, if the citizens of the non-slaveholding States would only give them the privilege of making their own laws in their own way, and the Territories, in particular, where slavery has not yet been introduced, were in no danger of admitting the institution, as it was against the general conscience and prejudices of the people of the country, both North and South."

Upon the same occasion, ex-Senator Shields, a paragon of National Democracy, declared that "he was himself opposed to the extension of slavery; he was a thorough anti-slavery man; and were he an inhabitant of Kansas, he should oppose the introduction of the system into that territory."

Out of their own mouths are the Democrats thus condemned. When Thomas Hart Benton, and Hamilton Hamlin, and scores of other Northern Democrats openly declared themselves in favor of free-soilism, the Southern Democrats asserted that they were not sound Democrats, and that the Northern Democracy should not be judged by their opinions. But Bigler and Cass and Shields and Douglas were endorsed as National Democrats by the Southern Democracy during the recent canvass. They were pointed to as patterns of that Northern Democracy upon whom the South might confidently rely. It was declared that the Northern Democracy occupied the same position in regard to the Kansas issue as that held by the Southern Democracy. Now the fraud is exposed. The nationality of the Democratic party was a mere bubble. The people were fascinated with the splendor and brilliancy of the prismatic colors reflected from its surface. The bubble has burst, and the boasted nationality has vanished into thin air. Thousands and tens of thousands of citizens of the Southern States were deceived by the declarations of the organs and speakers of the Democratic party that the Democracy North and South was the same. The true Northern Democracy is now exhibited in its true colors, and such is the disgust that its ultra free-soilism has excited in Southern men, that, a few days ago, a Southern Democrat declared, on the floor of the House of Representatives, that, "South and North are not the same."

THE SECRET OF GOOD LUCK.—There is nothing like courage in misfortune. Next to faith in God, and in his over-ruling Providence, a man's faith in himself is salvation. It is the secret of all power and success. It is the secret of good luck, so called. It makes a man strong as the pillar of iron, or elastic as the springing steel. It opens the gate of enterprise and wealth. And while others bow to chance and accident, he makes chance and accident bow to him; and he moulds them to his purpose and harnesses them to the car of his fortunes.

THE HEMP CROP.—Advises from the West concur in stating that the hemp crop of the present year not only exceeds in quantity the average of former years, but is greatly superior in quality. There is, nevertheless, it is stated, to the east of us, little American hemp as yet in the market, and both the naval and mercantile marine have been compelled to use cordage manufactured from Russian, which is inferior in quality to the American, and will seldom come up to the naval test.

Mr. Brown, you said the defendant was honest and intelligent. What makes you think so? Are you acquainted with him?

"No sir, I have never seen him."

"Why then do you come to such a conclusion?"

"Cause he takes ten newspapers, and always pays for them in advance."

Verdict for plaintiff.

THE ALLEGED INSURRECTION.—The committee appointed at Nashville, Tenn., to examine into the grounds for the rumors of the slave insurrection in that vicinity, report that after a careful inquiry, that they find no evidence of any insurrectionary tendencies or purposes by the slaves, and recommended that such as have been arrested be discharged from confinement.

THE HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN

There is no subject more talked and written about, yet none, we will venture to say, to which less attention is paid, practically, in proportion to its need of attention, than that of health. Foreigners continue to pass their observations on the fragile appearance of women in this country; all can see how rapidly they grow old, and how precarious, and delicate is the health of most of them; they talk the matter over almost every day, and yet they live, both in the city and the country in the daily violation of those rules which can never be transgressed without a penalty; nay, their habits of life, from infancy to old age, make war upon nature, conflict with, pervert and distort her incessant efforts to effect a kindly mitigation or removal of evil, and finally weary her out, and bring about, in most cases, premature decay and dissolution.

To "commence at the commencement"—in most children of both sexes, the constitution is undermined and enfeebled, at an early period, by the want of proper muscular development in infancy and childhood. If mothers were bent on having their offspring grow up sickly, deformed and imbecile, they could not adopt a surer method of effecting such an object than the prevalent mode of training.—Poor innocents! Herod is, indeed, out-heroded in the treatment they have to suffer. That tyrant only sent them to heaven by a short and easy death; their loving nurses, from their birth, exclude the air and light, and by a system of slow torture prepare them to drag out life as a heavy burden. Their earnest craving for the air and sunshine is disregarded, their supplications and artless pleadings, even with streaming tears, for what nature made essential to their vigorous growth, are stifled, and the wailing victims are condemned to imprisonment, rendered more intolerable by occasional relief of an hour out of doors on a pleasant day, whenever Susan can find time to draw the carriage. They become delicate and fretful under this deprivation, and then medicines are administered and the infant is guarded more sedulously than ever from the healthy stimulus it needs so sorely. In time an unnatural condition of the system is superinduced; till at last the little one actually shrinks from, or is injured by, the atmosphere outside the door. Habitual confinement induces a morbid susceptibility to cold; and thus in the first stage of life the germs of mortal disease are engendered, or an enfeebled habit is acquired, which may or may not be overcome by a more judicious system in after years. Probably in half the number of cases, the infant constitution succumbs, and the bereaved mother mourns over the "mysterious dispensation of Providence," which by her mistaken fondness has been the unconscious instrument.

It is really surprising to see how often the suggestions of common sense in this matter are put aside, and that, too, against the dictates of judgment. Pure air and exercise, it is proverbial, are indispensable necessities both for children and grown persons; and no contrivance or device can produce a substitute for their needed stimulus. Nothing can compensate for the want of this invigorating process of nature—the tonic influence of pure air, the joyous sunshine, and perpetual variety of sights and sounds; yet even those who acknowledge all this, adopt the prison system as a general rule, chiefly from considerations of convenience. The children should be dressed to be out; the nurse has not time to take them, &c., and the hapless little creatures are deprived even of the scanty allowance of exercise they are permitted at more convenient seasons; those who have charge over them forgetting that every deprivation tells on the growing system of a child, debilitates him and impairs the recuperative powers of nature. Could they see in a glass the prospective train of evils attendant on the breaking of the habit of constant exercise in the fresh air, they would even grudge the interruptions usually thought necessary in inclement weather.

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PAYING THE PRINTER.—Gentle reader, the ponderologically overwhelming guyacutiniz-ing extract from the meretricious records of antiquity which follows, is, if the Almanac lie not, an extract from a venerable manuscript found in an antiquated bakeoven, explaining the origin of the manner in which printers are generally paid:

And Skinfitter, the mighty ruler of the Squash-hands, having called his chief officers to his side, and commanded them thus:

Go ye into all my dominions, and command my people to gather their treasures, even to a farthing, and pay all their debts even the very smallest."

The officers did as they were commanded, and after a certain time, the ruler called them again unto him, and demanded of them how his orders had been obeyed.

O mighty Skinfitter, they replied, your commands were heard throughout the land and fulfilled, for your people are obedient.

"And is every debt paid?"

"Yes, even the smallest."

"Are the merchant, manufacturer, the laborer paid?"

"All paid."

"Are the tobacco and whiskey bills settled?"

"All, all!"

"And have my people been provident have they laid up a sufficiency to feed their cats and dogs?"

"Yes, they have even done this."

"Well, my people are worthy. Now go ye again unto them, and if there be anything left, tell them to take it and pay the printer."

PERIA.—The military power of Persia, with which counter Great Britain has just gone to war, is said to consist of eighty thousand infantry, drilled by European officers, and composed in part of regular troops, and in part of irregulars; cavalry; and artillery, which is said by English travellers themselves to be in admirable condition and practice. The British expedition against Persia consists of nine first class war steamers, twenty-six sailing transports, and six thousand efficient troops, which have sailed from Bombay for the Persian Gulf, and as many more which have left England for the same destination. Herat, which has lately fallen, is said to be the gate to the high road of travel and commerce with India, and England cannot permit it to remain under hostile influence. Persia, thus far a barrier between Russia and the English, bids fair to become the theatre of a conflict which will decide forever the mastery of the East.

A SOUTHERN HARBOR.—Mr. Elliott of the South Carolina Legislature, introduced recently from the Committee on Foreign Relations, a report relative to Port Royal Harbor, near the town of Beaufort in that State. Mr. Elliott explained that he had given consideration to the subject, that the town of Beaufort had the deepest and most capacious harbor South of Chesapeake; that those of a permanent character, and not subject to the shifting sands of the Southern coast; that both history and tradition represented the harbor as possessing great depth in former times, and the recent coast survey confirms this representation; that Lieut. Maflin, who was engaged on that survey, speaks in his report of its unrivalled commercial facilities, which cannot be exceeded, capable, as it is, of holding the combined naval armaments of Great Britain and France.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.—For the discovery of this wonderful function of nature, we are indebted to Dr. Harvey, who lived in the time of Queen Elizabeth; the knowledge of which has conferred incalculable advantages upon mankind. The velocity with which the blood must flow when the heart beats "violently" is inconceivable for in the "ordinary" course of nature, the heart contracts 4000 times in one hour, each time ejecting one ounce of blood.

To be more particular in our description, it is necessary to state, that there is provided in the central part of the body a hollow muscle, invested with spiral tubes, running in both directions. By the contraction of these fibres, the sides of the muscular cavities are necessarily squeezed together, so as to force out any fluid which they may at that time contain; by the relaxation of the same fibres, the cavities are in their turn dilated; and, of course, prepared to admit every fluid which may be poured into them. Into these cavities are inserted the great trunks, both of the arteries which carry out the blood, and of the veins which bring it back. This is a general account of the apparatus, and the simplest description of its action is, that by each contraction a portion of blood is forced by a syringe into the arteries; and at each dilation an equal portion is received from the veins. This produces at each pulse, a motion and change in the mass of blood to the amount of what the cavity contains, which in a full grown heart is about an ounce, or two, or three spoonfuls. Each cavity of the system contains one ounce of blood. The heart contracts 4000 times in one hour; from which it follows, that there passes through the heart every hour 4000 ounces, or 350 pounds of blood. Now the whole mass of blood is about twenty five pounds; so that a quantity of blood, equal to the whole blood within the body, passes through the heart fourteen times in one hour, which is about one ounce every five minutes.

Oregon Territory is said to be one of the finest fruit growing regions in the world. It is estimated, says an exchange, that not less than 75,000 dollars worth of apples will be shipped to California this season, and that 20,000 dollars worth were sold last year.—The size of the apples is almost incredible, a bushel having been exhibited whose average was eighteen ounces each. It is no uncommon thing to see specimen apples weighing from one and a half to two pounds.

The Philadelphia North American states that at the Kansas land sale two thirds of the land sold was purchased by free State men. The whole amount sold was 208,000 acres, and there yet remain to be sold of the Delaware Trust lands upwards of 300,000 acres. Other Indian lands in the Territory along the Missouri and Osage rivers will be opened for sale in the spring.

NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTE.—The editorial head of the Cassville (Geo.) Standard is adorned with the cut of an Elephant. Not so bad, however, for the Elephant is thick-skinned and sagacious, of two very requisite qualifications for an editor.

THE SHADOW OF A GREAT ROCK IN A WEARY LAND.—Man may turn his back upon Revelation and feed upon the dry husks of infidelity if he will, but sure I am, that no man cannot do without his Savior. In her happiest estate, she has sorrows that can only be entrusted to an Almighty ear; responsibilities that no human aid can give her strength to meet. But what if earthly love be noised at the fountain!—what if her feeble shoulders bend unsupported under the weight of her daily cross? What if her life's sky be black with gathering gloom!—what if her foes be those of her own household!—what if treachery sit down at her hearthstone, and calumny await her without, with extended finger!—What then—if no Savior's arm be outstretched, to enfold her? What if it be absurd (as some tell her) that God who governs the universe should stoop to interest himself in her petty concerns?—What if the Bible to which she flies be a 'dead letter' and come unto me all ye who are weary and heavy laden, only a 'metaphor'? What earthly accents can fall upon her ear as sweet as these? A burdened soul will 'not break'? Woman may be 'weak,' but blessed be the weakness which leads her to lean on the Almighty arm, which man in his pride rejects; listening rather in his extremity the demon whisper—'Curse God and Die!'

Woman may be 'weak,' you may confuse her with your sophistries, deafen her with your arguments, and standing before her in your false strength, exclaim like the unbelievers of old—'Away with him!' and still her yearning soul cries out, with a voice no subtlety of yours can satisfy or still—'my Lord, my God!' FANNY FERN.

MRS. TRIMMINGS ADVISE.—And, oh, Mr. Trimmings before you go out, there is one thing that I had almost forgotten to tell you, you have a very unfashionable quality which you really must correct. Why will you persist in standing by a man who has fallen in the world? People who think anything of themselves never do so now days; no, indeed, when a man is down, let him go—he can't be of the least service to you, and you are very silly to indulge in such old-fashioned fancies about friendship. What if he has been tried you, he can't now, that's certain, and it is your duty to take care of your own affairs. If a man get into trouble let him get out best way he can, it is none of your business, and it don't look respectable. If the orange is dry and you can't squeeze no more juice from it, throw it away. You won't, you'll never desert a friend in trouble. But what nonsense. There is no use in my trying to make anything out of you, I see that, and I expect nothing else, than we shall lose caste yet from your old-fashioned fancies about friend's duty. Take my advice, Mr. Trimmings, and when a man is down, no matter if he has been the making of you, give him a kick along with the rest, and then folks will think, here, 'this is the man to prosper, he never lets private feeling interfere with his business duties.' Take care of yourself is the only way to get along in this world, Mr. T., and to be perfectly respectable.

A MARRIAGE IN THE CARS.—In the cars, between Bangor and Portland, an incident occurred on Saturday morning a little out of the usual course. So on after the train left Bangor, the conductor, Mr. Pittman, who had provided himself with a clergyman, stood up in one of the cars, and in the presence of the passengers, and while the train was at its usual speed, was duly married to a lady by the name of Fuller. Our Eastern friends are, evidently, a "fast" people.

One of the female lunatics in the New York Asylum has the delusion that she has been the wife of each successive President. She is now Mrs. Pierce, and her nuptials with Mr. Buchanan are anticipated by her about the time of his inauguration.—Syracuse Courier.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH.—In Nashua, N. H., on the night of the 8th, three men named Saunders, Sullivan and Undine, were placed in the lock-up for drunkenness. After being confined for a while they were smothered to death. The whole three were smothered to death. The building was not much damaged.

THE ACT OF DYING IN SELDON PAINFUL.—Sir Henry Hallford, the eminent London physician, says: "Of the great number to whom I have administered in the last days of their lives, I have sometimes felt surprised that so few have appeared reluctant to go to the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns."

A LITTLE MONSTER.—The Indiana State Bank, with the privilege of establishing twenty branches, and a capital of \$6,000,000, went into operation on the 1st of January.

AN ITEM.—A rather magnificently proportioned illustration of the credit system can be found in the condition of the Richmond Enquirer when, after fifty years of its publication, its proprietor removed to Washington. His books showed over \$200,000 due from living "patrons." The amount of total loss was not given, but was estimated at \$300,000, or more.

The area of Nicaragua is about 50,000 square miles. The State is 350 miles in length, by about 150 in breadth, including both lakes, but not any portion of the Mosquito Territory. The level of Lake Nicaragua above the Pacific Ocean, is 128 feet, and that of Lake Managua above the